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RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRICAL
COMMUNICATIONS IN 1946

In the first year of the new Stalin Five-Year Plan, a great deal of work was done toward new technical improvements in electrical communications, the supply of new apparatus, and construction of new powerful radio stations.

Many new inventions and improvements by Soviet research workers added considerably to the progress.

Radio Communication and Broadcasting

In the course of a year, 27 transmitters were put into operation. The new radiotelephone and radiotelegraph lines between Moscow and the largest centers of the country and also a number of international radio communications lines were opened.

The fourth largest broadcasting station in the USSR started operations in 1946. On this station dismantlable metallic radio tubes, a mercury-rectifier with screen grids, and a new aerial system (as proposed by Dr G. Z. Ayzenberg) were used for the first time in the Soviet Union.

The circuit of plate automodulation developed by N. G. Kruglov was successfully used in Riga's powerful station. This method permits doubling the power without increasing the number of tubes, thus obtaining higher efficiency.

A number of new improved radio stations were built in Riga, Simferopol', Stalingrad, and Sochi. Powerful transmitters were established in Moscow, Kuybyshev, Novosibirsk, and Alma-Ata.

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Great progress was made particularly in the installation of teleprinters, the number of which increased 74.7 percent within a year. Nine of Moscow's largest radio communication centers and 14 in oblasts were reconverted to teleprinters. A number of new apparatus developed or improved by Soviet engineers are being installed in different centers of the country (Engrs V.I. Korb, L.A. Korobkov, B.M. Timofeyev, and Z.V. Topuriy).

Interurban Telegraph and Telephone Communication

Special attention was given to the development of telephone and telegraph lines and to the arrangement of new lines of communications. As a result, during one year, the total number of telephone lines (tonal and high frequency) was increased by 24.8 percent, and the number of tonal telegraph lines by 86.3 percent. Three- and twelve-line system high-frequency telephone apparatus and tonal telegraph apparatus are operating now in the largest administrative and industrial centers: Leningrad, Rostov-on-the-Don, and the cities of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Siberia, and the Far East.

New overhead telephone and telegraph lines were opened in 1946 between Alm-Ata--Rybinsk, Akmolinsk--Rokhstov, etc. New interurban telephone stations in Kiev and Khar'kov were recently opened, which are far superior to the old lines demolished by the German invaders. Construction of a new telephone station in Leningrad will soon be completed.

Cable Trunk Lines

The problem of restoration and laying of new cable lines occupies an important place in the Five-Year Plan. A few cable communication projects are completed: Moscow--Khar'kov (over 100 telephone channels) and Khar'kov--Dnepropetrovsk. Construction of cable systems in other areas has been begun.

Telephone Stations in Cities

In 1946, the program of expansion and reconstruction of the existing telephone stations was started. In many cities telephone stations are now being constructed. Automatic telephone stations are operating in Moscow, Minsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Rostov-on-the-Don, Sochi, Sverdlovsk, Arkhangel'sk, and Murmansk.

Radiofication

The Five-Year Plan proposed the building and reconstruction of a number of radio broadcasting and receiving units. The plan for 1946 was exceeded by 34 percent.

A number of new stations were opened in Kiev, Kharkov, and Riga.

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